People Without Making a Change in the Present Tax Rates.

glass Estimate of the Amount Necessary to 11de the State Over the Dull Mouths, Economy Urged.

A SATE PAPER.

Special to the Gazette. AUSTIN, TRX , April 16 .- Following is the Governor's messige as read before the two Houses of the Legislature to-

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repre-

rentitities: In convening you upon this extraordiwith the law-making power of a great of its vast resources to convoke its law- change. mikers to deal with a treasury filled to

And as you are called upon to consider other subjects of the most fundamental custacter and of the deepest significance, I desire to respectfully impress upon your minds my solemn convictions that the conclusions to on reached are of vast impirisable in guilling the destiny of our san, and that our material Interests for years are inseparably bound up with the legislation now to follow. If ever there was a time in the history of our state when careful deliberation, sound business sense, and freedom from passion or local jesionsies ought to prevail,

THAT TIME IS NOW. gent and patriotic efforts in the discharge of these important and arduous du les, your labors may eventuate for the public good, and believing that a favorable soin their applause or lasting gratitude.

I have the honor to havite your attenmestion brought before you as the repre- are taxed.

it is a proposition that affects every in- laws should be forced dwidned, and reaches to the very foundsis susreely anything about which the citi-

tis conceded too as a cardinal principai that no more revenue ought to be Treasury not only impoverishes the peocisis and causes the character of the gov-

no man can ments of the government can only four or six months. do their best with the means at ed extent defined in the constitution,

tasa to promise payment at fature time, it becomes imperative increased by the delay, and in the mean-beyond the possibility of a mistake, time that you should not hesitate or refuse Legislatures with deficiencies.

against which the snip is wrecked.

session, by going in to the several state idea of economy, walch saves a dime on the head, and equanders hundreds of dol-

lars on the other hand. on at the regular session, which were treasury than be squandered. designed to stimulate revenue collers to giving rise to some remonstrance and complaint, were nevertheless fraught REPLETE WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION. most satisfactory results marking an era of radical fluencial re-

worthy of commendation, this would em-

I may slso add my congratulations that there is no longer a complaint that the public money is lodged and held in banks before reaching its fluxl destination. And the highly satisfactory financial condition set forta in the comprehensive and the Surplus Can by Remitted to the exhaustive report of the Comptroller of public accounts exhibits the proof, not alone of what has been accomplished thus far by the efficiency of collectors making the closest collections ever recorded, and the prosecution of delin-quents by the Attorney-General's department, conducted with a vigor and fearlessness to be commended, but suggests the possibilities awaiting us in a fuller development of perfection of

THESE REFORM MEASURES.

And I suggest for your consideration, as a meritorious and proper sujpect of legislation, the better enforcement of the constitutional requirement that taxes shall be assessed by uniform and just rules, so that the public burden shall rest with equal weight upon all men with re-In convening you upon this extraordi-purposes of taxation. The constitution capitol with a cordial greeting befitting clearly demands that property shall be those who for the time being are charged taxed at its true value; yet, it is a notor-tious fact that so far as real estate is conc-rned, this provision of law is almost commonwealth, that in a few short years universally disregarded, and the low and has stronged up from a wilderness to varying valuation brings a sign and unthe high plane of unchallenged supremacy equal rate of taxes, to the detriment of in duarcial standing, as the only state in the small property holders whose possesthe Union, while imposing but a nominal stone are generally assessed nearer their state lax, has found it necessary because true value for the purpose of sale or ex-

In this connection, your special attention is called to the report of the Comptroiler where mention is made of the large amount of money in banks escaping taxation, and, it may be added, in leans neld by agents, in some instances for cor porations and individuals residing out elde of the state.

And since your adjournment it has of merchandise have been brought into his estimate of receipts from 1887 taxes he state after the first of January, and in for the current year, as against appropria few months the firms broke, and the ations now in force, show an excess in goods were absorbed by creditors, and no receipts over dishursements, exclusive of taxes could be collected.

For the correction of these evils I repactfully renew the suggestions of my Trusting that by narmonious, intelli- former message. These vast interests pay nothing to the support of our goverument, and yet they go into our courts and enforce their claims at the expense of the honest taxpayers, who are taxed unduly tion of many of the attendant difficulties to supply the machinery of government or reliability is attainable, and if reached by you the for their behoof and benefit, and, in some money is indipeople of your state will not withhold instances, men thus evading the law have schools, for the maintenance of which the tion to the fact that there can be no poor man's small nome and hard earnings

energy to flasors and the monetary affiles of the state.

While we should gradly welcome the without, at the same time, depleting the investment of capital to aid our citizens receipts below the requisite margin absorbling to flasors and the monetary and further our inclustries, those who sawel themselves of the facilities of our all times to meet the just demands While we should gladly welcome the avail themselves of the facilities of our all times to meet the just demands should percent.

TO COMPLY WITH THEIR REQUIREMENTS. tion of society. Taxation, therefore, is one of the most important powers to be exercised by any government, and there government for four years with such fidelity to its interests and marked and and becomes so restive, and it should be issting credit to himself, retir d from most restousy guarded by a free people, the cares of office, and I was inducted as well as by the framers and ex cutors of into the executive casir, there was a reverne balance in the treasury of \$479,-704.32, but against that there was a deficiency to be provided for, amounting to collected from the people than the amount section of this, or such oth-necessary to d fray the expenses of a wise, to 8183 928 80. And the fluancial outlook or proportion of the surplus as you deem economical and afficient administration, was anything but cheering when I resi-because an unnecessary surplus in the lized that the following domainds upon the ized that the following domands upon the treasury would have to be speedly met: ple, and palsies the hand that must be de-pended upon to utilize and davelop our operation expenses of the government, Treasure to the credit of the revenue ac-miterial resources, but it gives birth to due in fifteen days; \$102,794 for the count, you simply manticipate the colecexcravagent legislation; produces wild necessary expenses of the Legislature, tions to that extent; save the state from screenes of wanton and profuse expenditures and begets logenious expedients to mined to appropriate for the immediate of impairing its ability to operate upon. obstin public money, which too frequent- relief of our unfortunate fellow-ci izons by corrupts the purity of the public off of the drouth district.

To this extraordinary appropriation enment to lose its charm with the mas- was added \$18,000 for a special election prive them of that proper ion of the legitito test the sense of the people on the ma e fees which they would otherwise re dention or rejection of the constitution. be more heartly in favor of a wise econ-ony in expanditures than myself, and any for the establishment of a deaf and dumb effort in that direction will always have asylum for the colored people, and \$50,000 my extrest co-operation and approval, I for a reformatory. And the emberrases-feel it my duty to urge upon your notor-ment to my mind was greatly increased able bodies that while directing your at. by your honorable bodies enacting a law tention to the enforcement of the most to suspend the forced collection of taxes, rigid economy, you should not be unmind- which would have practically reduced fin of the fact that the several depart- revenue receipts to a minimum for at least

In view of this condition of our fi their depasa, and commot an nances, while honoring the purity of your ticipate an appropriation save to a limit motives and deeply sympathizing with the neople in their monetary stringency. I without violating the law, no matter what feit impelled by a sense of duty to interhe exigencies may be.

As every prudent business man knows the intended relief would ultimately prove that the principle of paying as you go is a disappointment to tax payers by doubmore in consonance with a wise economy ling their obligations at a time when a their ability for payment would not be

A TEMPORARY DEFICIENCY

to place the necessary means at their injurious to the financial standing of the mmand with which to carry on the af- state would be inevitable. If, therefore, fairs of the government successfully it has so happened that the present adminwithout having to come to subsequent istration, without an increase in the preexisting rate of taxation, has been enabled Great as this question of taxation is, largely through the cillciency of your and vital as it must be to the future des- wise legislation to meet these current and lines of our state, yet after all it is not extraordinary expenditures, and at this the present state tax of 25 cents upon the time leave an unexpended c sh balance in and the several asylums. of property that is proving so oner- the Treasury to the credit of the revenue ous to taxpayers. And in looking to re- account of \$1,500,000, exclusive of the trenchment you should bear in mind that net indemnity claim recently received the fact that they belong to these special it is not the rock which stands cut boildy from the general government, amounting funds and as it is difficult to obtain a safe giving warning to the mariner of danger, to \$922,541 53, making a grand total of So in government it is not that which cisim that we have not only been reason- a consequent loss of interest which would topic see and understand, which ably economical in handling the public undermines the prosperity of the state funds, but the interests of the state thave \$261,000 of them are drawing 7 per cant. and deplates its treasury, but the secret been watched with care and fidelity. And tak; the insiduous and unseen advance the question of all questions that the of extravagance hidden away in the complexions of all questions that the receives 6 per cent. From the constitution prications of your state, county and municipal governments, so as not to be visible this unnecessary surplus? In constraints of per cent. From the constitution not in contravention of the constitution they should be taken up at majurity and clear governments, so as not to be visible this unnecessary surplus? In constraints of the constitution amanuscript 6 per cent. From the constitution people are asking to-day is: What disponition they should be taken up at majurity and they should b And the lawmakers should not exhaust quests and recommendations looking their spasm of reform at each recurring to the expenditure of this public money, under very liberal and latitudinarian departments and cuttingdown the salaries interpretations designed to convert the of a few clerks, and while squabbling Legislature into a clearing house for the execution spend-indirect accomplishment of what the indirect accomplishment of what the ing in per diem and other contingent ex- constitution forbids in a direct manner, penses attending their work, far more than the sum saved amounts to. The enterprises, I trust you may receive the People want a government as economical inspiration of a comprehensive wisdom and prudence exilted above selfishness, and prudence exilted above selfishness, but they do not desire that efficiency in so that the greatest good may be realized any sense shall be sacrificed to a mistaken to the largest number, and that you will be governed by a sense of justice, rather than generosity, in the disposition of this The wise reform measures enacted by state. It had better be left in the

It is essential before legislating upon increased diligence in the collection and this subject, that there should be a careprompt remission of the public moneys, jul collation of facts. And in order that and which at first seemed onerous to col- you may be fully advised of the financial lectors of the state I refer you to the lectors and others affected by them, condition of the state I refer you to the report of the Comptroller, which is

With no pure ose or desire to direct a speedy operation and maintain the in-matter about which you have the exclu-mates whom the law directs to be trens-

vet may laventure to suggest that my to see that the people from whom it was derived in the shape of taxes, shall be-come the direct beneficiaries of a liberal share of it. And this brings up for consideration a very serious and delicate question. If we were simply required to determine from the estimated taxable values of the state what rate of taxation should be maintained to produce a revenue sufficient to meet the ascertained operating expense, based upon necessary current expenditures and outstanding appropriations, the proposition would be of easy solution; but there are other material factors to be taken into account.

Our state is in a formative condition. Its property values are fluctuating and subject to serious disasters. And, in addition to this, the receipts derived from taxation are not uniform during the year. The great bulk of it reaches the Treasury in December and January, and for full one-half of the year the expendi-tures exceed the receipts. So that, to demands upon it, you must provide a sufficient margin to tide the government over these months. This is the dictate

of business prudence, and the best statesmanship is but the most thorough ommon sense in the affairs of ordinary life, enlarged and applied to the business of the state. Besides, as the county and municipal

evies for ad-valorm taxes are controlled barrassment. Now, by reference to the amount and sources of reveaue Comptreller's statement in answer to my inquiry on that subject, it will be observed that his estimate of

A SAFE MARGIN

to meet this contagency is \$300,000, and the balarce on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year of only \$298,609 50.

To this we might possibly add the sum of whatever collections might be made from back taxes. But fluancial estimates must be based upon the solid data of ascertained facts. The imagination is a poor financier, and wholly without thrift or reliability. As this certain amount of money is indi-pensable to the existence of the government, the pertinent inquiry their children educated at the public arises-how then shall we extend relief to the taxpavers without a reduction of the presen tax rate to such an extent as would afford any appreciable benefit, and without, at the same time, depleting the receipts below the requisite margin absoupon it.

rec', by enactment, the remission of that proportion of the ad velorem tex of each tax payer when collections are made, commencing with September next. By this just and wise, can be made to the whole people, who are best entitled to your favorable consideration in a di-posal of this money, and by leaving this sum in the count, you simply anticipate the collections to that extent; save the state from A CASH PAYING BASIS.

This, of c urse, may be considered a hardship upon collector , as it would dethem by a consideration of their claims.

If by the time the Twenty first Legslature assembles it should be ascertained that there was still a surplus by reason of the tax rate being too high, they could again remit the overplus to the the tex levy to suit the requirements of the case. And the only lors to be sussined by the taxpayers would result from the loss of the interest on the excess, if any, not required for the current expenses of the government. This would be too small to each citizen to be deemed

objectionable. In support of the advisability of this uggestion, I call your attention to the fact that there will be a deficiency in out standing appropriations for the judicisry department, quarantine and other demanos, estimated by the Comptroller to

be \$150,000. And the following bonds will become due as follows: \$200 000, 6 ner cents, mature 1890: \$167,000, 7 per cents, ms ture 1891; \$65,000 6 per cents, mature 1891, and no sluking fund has been cre-

ated to meet them.

Four hundred and eighty-three thou sand, five hundred dollars of these honds belong to the public schools, university

I question the wisdom of paving these latter bonds at their maturity, to view of investment the money would probably refall upon the people in the end. But as interest, paid by the state, while it only receives 6 per cent. from the countles, if the whole amount to equalize the rate of interest, and obviate any possible objection from those who pay this difference and are in a measure unfriendly to the public school system.

But \$278,400.00 of the bonds outstanding and soon to fall due belong to private parties and must be paid at maturity.

If therefore you do not disturb present rate of taxation, we may safely calculate upon the excess of receipts over disbursements to supply the government with the necessary funds to meet its obligations to these private creditors, and this will leave you

THE PRESENT SURPLUS n the treasury, less the amount remitted to the taxpayers, to be disposed of in the payment of existing deficiences on reveoue account beretofore mentioned; adjust the state indebtedness to the university; increase the accommodations and efficiency of the saylums to the extent deemed advisable; make the nec-essary additional appropriation to essary the reformatory

entisfactory results | REPLETE WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION. | BESSET

form, a partial measure of which is atsive right of action, and of which you can
ferred from the penitentirries to this infunds consists in the loose manner in being unequally distributed or dishonestsavgentification.

tested by the plethoric condition of your best judge as the immediate representa- stitution; provide for an adequate geo- which the funds are distributed and paid by applied. I have an abiding faith in the state treasury. Had you done nothing else tives of your respective constituencies, logical survey of the state; furnish the to the counties according to scholastic intelligence and patriousm of our people, capitol, spend a small portion at least to population. Under the law, as it exists, which assures me that under such a sysinently entitle you to the gratitude of the own view about the proper disposition of put our state militia upon a firmes basis; the board of education each year makes tem agenerous rivalry would arise bethe cash surplus in the Treasury is, aret, and for the erection of a modest monu- an apportionment of the annual available tween communities as to which would exmental shaft at the capitol, to be as dura- school fund among the several counties | cel in the excellence of the r facilities for ble as the pyramids, in perpetuation of and cities constituting separate school ducation, which spirit, once aroused, the self-sacrificing valor and heroism of organizations, and issues to each a cer-would lead to the rapid perfection of our our Teaxs, Mexican war and Confederate tiffcate for the respective amounts so schools, and the advancement of the inveterans, ar such other meritorious apportioned. Upon this apportion- telligence and virtue of our people claims as may commend themselves to ment the Comptroller draws his war- But if it shall be in your power. your favorable consideration, and finally rant in favor of county treasurers and a pathway out of the plesent difficulties, but by no means the least worthy of attention, may be mentioned for suitable lectors or at the State Treasury. The good and benefit to the entire state. recognition the just demands of our pub- proper application of the funds after they | While I have thus frankly and honestly lic school teachers. The probable excess reach the counties is left exclusively with endeavored to illustrate my settled and of amount apportioned over receipts of county officials, and no practical check is matured available school fund on the first day of placed by law upon their discretion, nor these great questions demanding September, 1888, is believed to be \$250, is any department thereafter advised public attention, I have no In times past it has been the custom when the state became embarrassed for law or otherwise. This loose condition judgment as the best thing to be done to lack of revenue to supply current ex- of legislation has precipitated in some of penses, to appropriate with Lavish hand the countles the very improvident edmin-such portion of the school fund as might istration of the funds and worked injus-

prevent a temporary embarrassment and arily crippled, there can be alleged no gency.

And these balances are nominally car fand should not reciprocate the compliment from its superabundance.

This may be readily accomplished by

SUPERINTENDENT COOPER'S REPORT. understanding of the subject I invite your state tax would tend to their serious em- lates to teachers, scholars, property,

"I have the hopor to submit herewith the following information in response to is reported that there un xpended balyour request of recent date:

The amount of school funds apportioned to the public schools for the schools for the schools for the promata for this year was ised 7 of receipts available school

Grand total 8720, 2147

L AVERAGE MONTHLY PATIOF TRACHBUS, 1885

Grand total ... SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1886-7. ountles, white. Grand total ...

Increase over former year in scholastic population 37,117.

Our Flads white 125, 70 colored Countracon white 105, 70 colored Countracon white 105, 73 colored Clies with 40,028 colored lites wilte

Total increase over former year, 5349. The appual increase in scholastic epulation is about 5 per cent. The aportionment for the current scholastic war is less than that of last year by \$76,

TEACHPRS EMPLOYED BOR THE YEAR 1885-0 Total v 7.624

Grand tolal number of teachers employed for the year 1885-6, 10,580.

TEACHERS EMPLOYED FOR THE 1886-7
White. Colored
Countles 7,788 2,635
Cittles 924 225 8,232 Grand total number of teachers em-

ployed in 1886-7, 11,123; increase over previous vests, 543; the average school term for 1886 7 was, for district 4138 chools, 5.29 months; for communities 4401 schools, 4 87 months.

Average school term in countles 8509 chools, 5 07 months.

O H. COOPER " EVILS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Many serious evils in our public school syst m are quite apparent even upon a superfic al inspection, and which a pro found study and investigation of this able for all other state purposes.

The true friend of public education may report will only make more clear, as the legitimate outgrowth of a disterard of se correct principles which should dinot the administration of this immense evenue encuslly expended, and as the will are growing more serious each succeeding year, is it not better to try some other rem dy even if it be but an experiment? I seems clear to my mind that the system of public education, most especially with reference to its flauncial admini- ration, needs careful revision, as serious abuses of the state's charity exists in many of the counties.

constitution provides that no made by law.

By reference to our appropriation for public free schools for several years past, it is a matter for grave question at least whether or not this provision of the constitution has been strictly observed. These appropriations are most general and indefinite in their terms, and do not attempt to specify the particular amounts to be expended by officers charged with the administration and disburse-ment of the funds. Possibly this may be necessitated by the by the peculiar conditions under which our available school fund is created, but if practicable it should be obviated by legslative designation of the specific amount intended to be devoted to purposes of employes, and not as now made entirely independent of rules

APPLICABLE TO OTHER PUBLIC SERVANTS

whether the funds have been properly ap- ambition to see them adopted unless they plied to the purposes contemplated by shall commend themselves to your better be necessary to subserve its immediate tice not only to the state but to the peodemands, and to meet the existing exi- pie of the counties. Large amounts are the illiberal and restrictive corporation demands, and to meet the existing exigency, and now that the school fund is reported unexpended each year, but the
school fund is reported unexpended each year, but the
laws claimed to exist in subdivision 24 of
article 566 Revised Statutes, as amended

ried forward each year into the accounts industry cannot in their judgment be of another year and accumulate from year had. If there be any right is this country to year, to the scinsi detriment of waich the government should respect it transferring as a loan from the revenue the people of the same county, for should be the right of labor, they derive no benefit from the existing deficiency for services of these unexpended balances. It is estimated from cilicial data on file with the Superintendent of Education that about In order that you may have a proper \$500 000 is now outstanding in this way This money is public money and belongs by the rate of the state levy, and it is to careful attention to the elaborate report to the people of the state, or of the par-be presumed that they only levy such of the Sajethtendent of Public Instrucamount as will be actually necessary to conduct the affairs of their county, city plate x position and examination of the purposes of education, even in the paror town, it follows that a reduction in the educational affairs of the state both as reeither, because it is not applied to the county are required to pay their annual taxes for all purposes, facinding school purposes, as usual. In some instances it ances have been improperly used in private business ventures, while the officers of the state are powerless to prevent it, or apply a corrective for so paipable a misarplication of public money. These funds should be received and dis-torised as other public monies, 2,255,531.00 and 5 should be subject to the same

Amount of serool fand apportioned for its S. current year 2,255,531.00

Pro rata for this year 4.50

Decrease in apportionment for formar year 70,775,25

Prolable excess of amount apportioned over reclipts of available about fund on the lat day of 250,000 00

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2. School fund on the lat day o are disbursed. Otherwise the tendency is to looseness, extravagance, peculation and confusion in the administration of the funds, 675 All warrants should be drawn by the Comptroller in favor of the particular teacher or employe as in other cases for Total occease over former year, 267, or the provision of Article 7, section 5, of the constitution which it quires the avail-

treasury from the cash feurplus, and di- 4. SCHOLASTIC POPULATION FOR THE TRAE imputation of bad faith to her teachers Counties, white. 267 481 colored 98 654 and enable her officers to prevent so gross Cities, white 9 254 colored 77,257 a mal-administration of public money. I a mal-administration of public money. I ... \$52,678 believe that this whole question of edu-ASTIC YEAR 1886-7.

108-346 colored 104.034 cation should be put through a most searching inquisition so that the friction of opinion may sharpen the instruments with which now highways can be opened in the domain of progress, and old ones be improved. And if a special session of your honorable bodies was authorized to deal with the matter of con-Total 270 461 123 851 peiled in deterence to in, victions of the policy which may become victions of the policy which may become victions of the policy which may become a necessity in the erd, to arge upon you a necessity in the erd, to arge upon you the importance of considering a material contest, white 16 350 Colored, 8,173 Colored, 8,173 alteration in support of our system of public education. The rapid increase of public education. The rapid increase of public education over our annual contests. stintional amendments, I should feel im-115,50 40,600 our scholastic population over our annual 3349 available fund makes it almost certain that we must in any event soon be called upon to revise the system in order to adapt it to these charging conditions. We have now by our last acholastic cen-sus a school population of 489,795 and our available school fund for the current vear from all sources is estimated at

> Our scholastic population is increasing at a more rapid ratio than our resources, the difference being at least 5 per cent. although the resources from sales and leases under the present law are steadily increasing the fund; and hence the question must soon be determined by the people

WHAT REMEDY IS PROPER

82 285.551.

to be applied. The system of public eduestion is too firmly imbedded in the hearts of the people to contemplate even its temporary impairment, and yet the state under the present system has assumed a burden which it is manifest it cannot carry much longer without oppression. For towns and cities 418 schools, 7.92 Apart from this, very serious and just complaints come up from various counties that they are tax ridden for the benefit of distant counties, and that many of the counties secure more from the school fund than they annually pay out in taxes

feel no special cause for alarm at these tifficulties and complications, for if no ther remedy is found, the admirable system of government devised for us by our fathers points to an easy remedy.

The state is blessed with a large fund for public education and the revenues derived from this source can be easily supplemented by a system of local taxation to be adopted by the taxpavers of any particular district, and expended under their immediate direction and supervision. My own view is that the state cannot successfully maintain a money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of specific appropriation and by law.

System of public education throughout its entire limits by a system of state texation, but will dually be compelled to content itself with the preservation, collection and distribution of the annual income derived from its permanent fund, among the several counties according to scholastic population, and leave to the counties and smaller sub-divisions the entire matter of school regulation and maintainance by local taxation, under a general regulation prescribed by law. Such a system best comports with that spirit of local self-government which is the basis of our American system, and disentangles public education from that idea of paternalism

which HAS BEEN A STUMBLING BLOCK with many in its adoption. Under such public education each year, as the teach- regulations the people of each neighbor ers are the employes of the state govern-ment, paid by it, and should stand on the same footing as to payment with other munity would establish and maintain at their own expense such a system of free education as seemed best adapted to their local ideas or negeral-The most serious grievance in the ad ties, with no possibility of complaint by ministration of the public free school their neighbors that the school fand was

But if it shall be in your power to find

convictions promote the higher interests of our peo-

I invite your earnest attention to the complaint of the farmers of our state to y act of March 23, 1887, under which a full development of this important

cenefits every other business pursuit, and they should be accorded every liberty of ection necessary to give strength to the hand of toil, and any measure which an enlightened state-manship can device to elevate their condition and enhance their resperity should receive the most thoughtful and favorable consideration.

In view of the speedy conclusion of our date capitol bullding I have directed the ommi-sloners to transmit to your honorble bodies a thorough and complete exposition in detail of the contract, specifications, plans, modifications and changes in original contract, together with everything else relating to the progress and condition of this public building, and I most earnestly urge you as the repre sentatives of the people to ta-e such steps as may seem to you wise and proper to make a thorough inspection of be work in all its bearings, to the end that the interests of our state may be ally protected and secured in the premises, and the prople assured that there has been an honest and faithful compliance

In conclusion I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation in every measure designed to advance the public interests.

A Boston police officer discovered a waterpipe leaking in a vacent house on Huckins avenue, Rexbury. The police say that the family which last occupied house left a tame rat in the place, and the rodent, being thirsty, got water by gnawing a nole in pipe. The rat, which was easily caught, was taken to the police station.

Colorado will observe General Grant's birthday, April 37, as Arbor Day,



GRAVEL DISORDER. My wonders began in my Kid-neys over after years axo and from which I never expected to re ever tater my physician BRIGHT'S DISEASE which was alarmly g in orma-tion o add to my addiction offer I had been \$1 about two years, I had a bed attack of Gravel I saw Dr. David Ken-te ye Favesite Remedy of

Rondom NA, advertised. After using three bottle-I was a li. I have never had a return of either compaints, and though I am over IXIF YEARS OF HER I AM NOW VICOROUS AND STRONG

as I was in my prime. What physicians and all of the many remodes I had taken could not do Dra Kennedy's Favorite Ramedy did; it MRS, EMELINE P. MIZNER, Burz Hill, Ohio. Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

H. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Whol cale Agents. Indian Depredation Claims.

It is probable that the present Congress will Estab ish a Separate Court o hear and determine these claims. I will un



Do I Look Like an Invalid? Three years ago I was "to connect incurable by the most emission in the ago in the refer you to seem for a way to a seem of condition then ago now. I so he reflect Acute Catarrh, which had involved my lungs to such an extent that I had requent hamorrhages. Two ruters ago I dide veren

tarth, which had involved my lungs to such an extens that I had be requent hemorrhages. Two rivers are I else verse in the result of the requent hemorrhages. Two rivers are I else verse in the result of the resul

See what a prominent Jeweler of Central Fex

Ranaya:
Canarine Medicine Co:
Having anfered from colding the head for
three weeks, and having tried was long remedies
without relief. I found permanent cure by using Dr. Robinson's Cacterine for two days.

(F. Ross, Jeweier,

